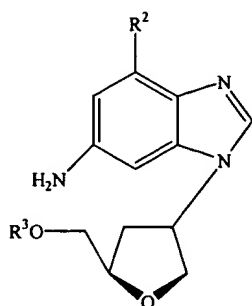
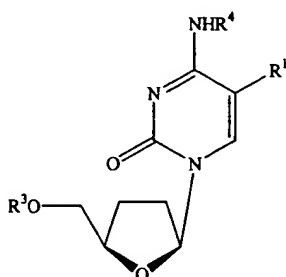


REPLACEMENT CLAIM SET

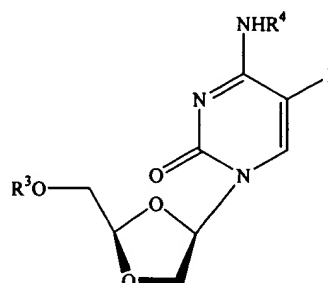
- 2) A method of treating a patient infected with hepatitis B virus and HIV comprising administering to the patient a first compound of  $\beta$ -L-2-amino-6-(OH, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>, or H)-9-[(4-hydroxymethyl)-tetrahydrofuran-1-yl]purine or a compound of structure (I), (II), or (III), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof,



(I)



(II)



(III)

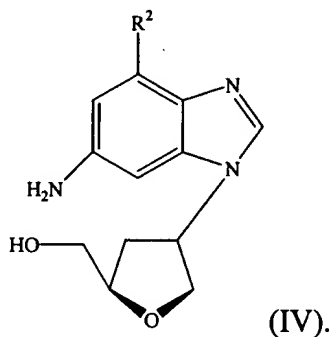
in combination with a second compound selected from:

- 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT),
- 2',3'-dideoxyinosine (DDI),
- 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydrothymidine (D4T),
- 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5-fluorocytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (FTC),
- 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (BCH-189),
- a non-nucleoside RT-inhibitor, or
- a physiologically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof,

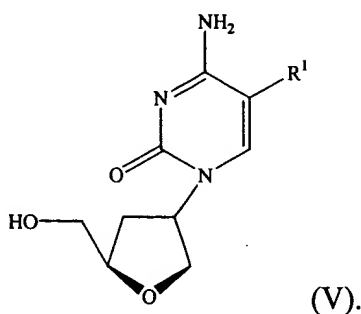
wherein

- R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, fluoro, bromo, chloro, iodo, methyl or ethyl,
- R<sup>2</sup> is OH, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>, or H,
- R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl; acyl in which the non-carbonyl moiety of the ester group is selected from straight, branched, or cyclic C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl; a naturally occurring or nonnaturally occurring amino acid; alkoxyalkyl; aralkyl; aryloxyalkyl; aryl; a dicarboxylic acid; a sulfonate ester; or a mono, di or triphosphate ester, and

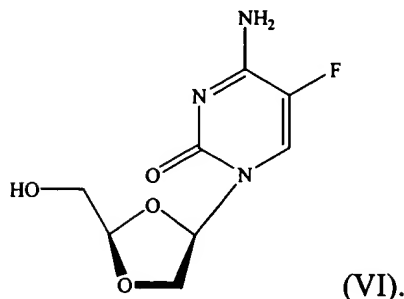
- d)  $R^4$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl; acyl in which the non-carbonyl moiety of the ester group is selected from straight, branched, or cyclic  $C_1$ - $C_{20}$  alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl; alkoxyalkyl; aralkyl; aryloxyalkyl; or aryl.
- 3) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is administered in enantiomerically enriched form.
- 4) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (I).
- 5) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (II).
- 6) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (III).
- 7) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (IV).



- 8) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (V)

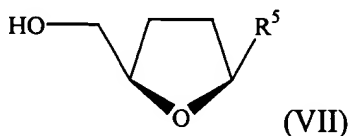


- 9) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is defined by structure (VI)



- 10) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -L-2',3'-dideoxycytidine ( $\beta$ -L-DDC) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 11) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -L-2',3'-dideoxy-5-fluorocytidine ( $\beta$ -L-FddC) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 12) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -L-2',3'-dideoxy-5-(halo)cytidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 13) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -L-2',3'-dideoxy-5-(methyl)cytidine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 14) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -L-2-amino-6-(OH, Cl, NH<sub>2</sub>, or H)-9-[(4-hydroxymethyl)-tetrahydrofuran-1-yl]purine or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 15) The method of claim 1 wherein the first compound is  $\beta$ -D-2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5-fluorocytosin-1-yl)-1,3-dioxolane ( $\beta$ -D-FDOC) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 16) A method of treating a patient infected with hepatitis B virus and HIV comprising administering to the patient  $\beta$ -L-2'-F-3'-deoxy-5-fluorocytidine (2'-F- $\beta$ -L-FddC) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, in combination with a second compound selected from:
- 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT),
  - 2',3'-dideoxyinosine (DDI),
  - 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydrothymidine (D4T),
  - 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5-fluorocytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (FTC),
  - 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (BCH-189),

- f) a non-nucleoside RT-inhibitor, or  
g) a physiologically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 17) A method of treating a patient infected with hepatitis B virus and HIV comprising administering to the patient  $\beta$ -L-2',3'-dideoxyadenosine ( $\beta$ -L-DDA) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, in combination with a second compound selected from:
- a) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT),  
b) 2',3'-dideoxyinosine (DDI),  
c) 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydrothymidine (D4T),  
d) 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5-fluorocytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (FTC),  
e) 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (BCH-189),  
f) a non-nucleoside RT-inhibitor, or  
g) a physiologically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof.
- 18) The method of claim 17 wherein the  $\beta$ -L-DDA is administered in enantiomerically enriched form.
- 19) A method of treating a patient infected with hepatitis B virus and HIV comprising administering to the patient a first compound of structure (VII), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof,



in combination with a second compound selected from:

- a) 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT),  
b) 2',3'-dideoxyinosine (DDI),  
c) 2',3'-dideoxy-2',3'-didehydrothymidine (D4T),  
d) 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(5-fluorocytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (FTC),  
e) 2-hydroxymethyl-5-(cytosin-1-yl)-1,3-oxathiolane (BCH-189),  
f) a non-nucleoside RT-inhibitor, or  
g) a physiologically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof,
- wherein R<sup>5</sup> is a purine.

- 20) The method of claim 19 wherein the first compound is administered in enantiomerically enriched form.
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